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Washington State
Employment Security Department
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the Employment and
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U.S. Department of Labor

Washington Labor Market

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**** REVISED LABOR FORCE TABLES FOR 1970-1985 IN THIS ISSUE ****

HIGHLIGHTS

Seasonal Jobs At Annual Low

The completion of thousands of temporary holiday sales jobs and winter cutbacks in such industries as logging and construction reduced total employment in Washington State 43,200 between December and January. Aerospace added 800 workers in January to continue its advance, but job levels in most industries were at or near their annual lows with weather conditions discouraging outdoor work and tourist activity.

	Jan. 1985* (Prel.)	Dec. 1985 (Rev.)	Jan. 1985
Civilian Labor Force	2,079,400	2,115,400	2,046,000
Total Employment	1,896,000	1,939,200	1,832,400
Total Unemployment	183,400	176,200	213,600
State Unemployment Rate	8.8	8.3	10.4
National Civilian Unemployment Rate	7.2	6.6	7.9

*These data represent alternative estimates of labor force conditions developed by the State Employment Security Department. They are more comparable with data released in previous years than are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates developed for federal program purposes. (Data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.)

Unemployment Rate Up Less Than Usual For January

Unemployment rose in January in response to the seasonal job losses, but the increase was below normal for this time of the year. The number of jobless workers in the state moved up from 176,200 and 8.3 percent of the labor force in December to 183,400 and 8.8 percent in January. Over the past ten years the increase in the state's unemployment rate between December and January has averaged a full point, or double the increase between December 1985 and January 1986.

Economy Remains Strong

The increase in unemployment was less than normal because of the underlying strength in the economy and unseasonally mild, but wet, weather in January which moderated seasonal reductions in outdoor work. The overall economy of the state remains exceptionally strong. Between January 1985 and 1986, total employment in the state increased 63,600 and unemployment declined 30,200. Compared with the 8.8 percent jobless rate this past January, the rate in January 1985 was 10.4 percent.

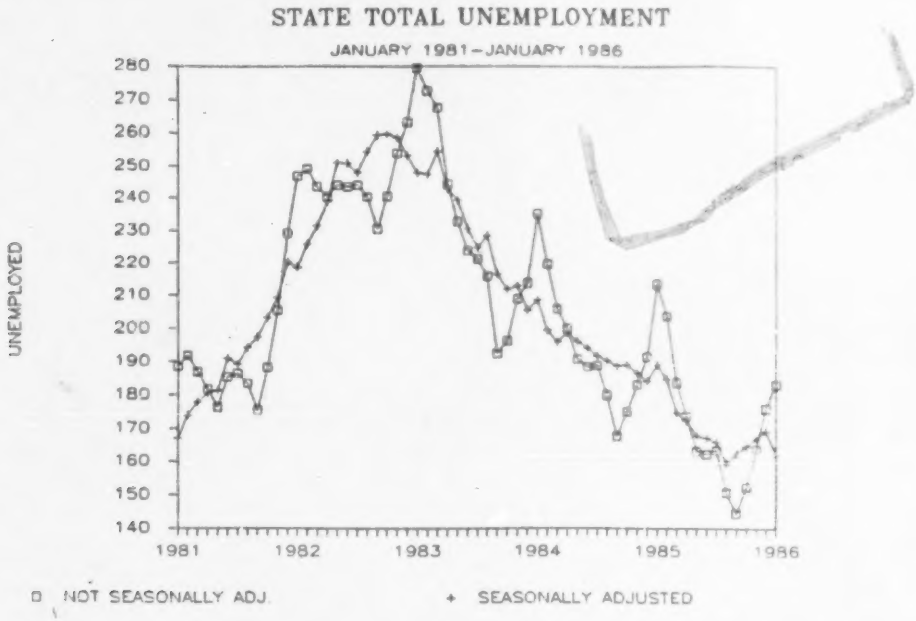
Unemployment Gain Moderate In Western Washington; Higher In Eastern Washington And Lumber Areas

Unemployment rose in most areas around the state between December and January but the degree of increase varied considerably as did the January unemployment rate. Compared with the statewide jump of one-half of a point in the jobless rate, the rate in western Washington rose only three-tenths of a point, from 7.4 to 7.7 percent. East of the Cascades, however, the rate jumped from 11.4 to 12.7 percent over the month. In counties largely dependent on the lumber industry, the unemployment rate increased from 13.6 to 14.8 percent. Eastern Washington, of course, has more severe winter weather conditions than western Washington and its agricultural economy is more subject to seasonal variation. Lumber areas are also significantly affected by weather conditions. In addition, demand for lumber products has sizable swings because of the seasonal nature of the homebuilding industry, which provides the largest market for lumber products. Unemployment in counties mainly dependent on the lumber industry for jobs is also high because of the continuing depressed condition of the industry.

Seattle's Jobless Rate Remains Low

The economy in the Seattle Metropolitan Area remains exceptionally strong. The jobless rate for the area was 6.5 percent in January, well below the statewide rate (8.8 percent) and below the national rate (7.2 percent) as well (rates are not seasonally adjusted). Over the year, total employment in the Seattle area rose 40,600, or nearly five percent. Slightly over 39 percent of the state's population lives in the Seattle Metropolitan Area, but nearly 64 percent of the new jobs which developed in the state over the year occurred there. This is not surprising, however, since most of the state's year-to-year expansion in manufacturing was in aerospace (up 8,700) and nearly all of this industry is located in King and

Snohomish counties. The secondary impact resulting from the expansion in aerospace also mainly occurred in the Seattle area. One additional job is created in the state's economy for each new job in aerospace according to an Input-Output model of the state's economy developed at the University of Washington.



MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Manufacturing employment in Washington State fell 2,000 from December to January largely due to seasonal cutbacks. Aerospace added 800 to post the only sizable gain over the month. On the downside, food and kindred products (canneries, dairy product plants, beverage plants, specialty food manufacturers) reduced employment by 1,000 to return to near its year-earlier level. Lumber employment fell 600 which was a relatively minor drop for this time of the year for this industry. A December-January reduction of around 1,700 jobs is normal in lumber. The cutback this time was probably smaller because of the low operating level of the industry, relatively mild January weather and a bottoming out of the decline in the industry. Elsewhere in manufacturing, stone-clay-glass products payrolls fell 300 from December and employment in fabricated metal products dipped 200 because of a seasonal decline in orders from the construction industry.

Aerospace Leads Year-to-Year Expansion

Between January 1985 and 1986 manufacturing employment expanded 8,300. Aerospace alone added 8,700 workers over the year to lead the advance. Other sizable gains were credited to nonelectrical machinery (up 1,600) and chemicals (up 900). The increase in machinery was mainly at one firm working on a special contract. The gain in chemicals occurred in the nuclear field in the Richland area.

Partially offsetting job gains over the year were losses of 700 in primary metals and 500 in electrical equipment. Metals employment fell over the year because of the closure of the ASARCO refinery near Tacoma last year and cutbacks in aluminum production and employment resulting from low market prices. The loss in electrical equipment reflected the nationwide retrenchment in the electronics industry.

Aerospace Still Growing

The 800 increase in aerospace employment in January was more than half of the 1,500 job expansion forecast by The Boeing Company for the first six months of this year. Recent news for the industry continues to be favorable. The E-6A submarine communications plane has won Navy approval for funding. The planes will be built on a Boeing 707 frame at Renton and outfitted with sophisticated high-tech communications equipment. Funding must be approved by Congress but the program has considerable support from the Navy and the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Washington State A Leader In "Star Wars"-Contracts

In other military work, Defense Department data show Washington State ranked second only to California in "Star Wars" contracts. "Star Wars" is the program to build a high-tech defensive shield against enemy nuclear missiles using laser beams, rocket interceptors and high speed

projectiles. Boeing's major project in the the program is building a special Boeing 767 equipped with sensors which will track dummy missiles launched in a mock enemy attack. Approximately 600 Boeing workers are working on various "Star Wars" contracts in the state.

Adding to the commercial backlog, U.S. Air placed orders in February for eight 737-300 jetlines with a value of $200 million. The planes will be delivered in 1988. U.S. Air also obtained options for ten more planes for deliveries beginning in late 1988.

Outlook For Lumber Industry Somewhat Brighter

Lumber and wood products employment fell 31 percent from 1978 through 1985 in Washington State. Numerically employment in the industry fell from 55,100 to 37,900, a loss of 17,200. The losses basically resulted from growing competition from Canadian and Southern producers, increased automation, and a decline in the homebuilding industry. Automation and competition from Canada and the South will continue to limit employment in Washington's lumber industry in 1986, but a pickup in homebuilding will likely permit some expansion in production and employment in the remainder of the year.

According to the Federal Home Loan Bank, mortgage rates fell to their lowest level since 1979 in January. Responding to lower interest rates, sales of new homes in the nation rose to their highest level in two years. New housing starts in January rose 15.7 percent from December, totaling 2,088,000 units on a seasonally adjusted annual rate basis. For all of 1985, new housing starts in the nation totaled 1,736,400 units.

Lumber Production Up

According to the Western Wood Products Association production has already begun to expand from 1985 levels. Through the week ended February 22, 1986, the Association reported lumber production in Western Oregon and Washington totaled 1,202 million board feet, up 11 percent from the like period in 1985.

Long-Term Outlook Improves

Although no one expects employment in the Washington lumber industry to return to 1978 levels, there is hope for some long-term improvement. According to a U.S. Forest Service economist, the failure of many Canadian and Southern producers to replant forest land following harvest may soon result in improved demand for timber from the Pacific Northest. Both Canadian and Southern lumber growers were reported to be cutting trees at a rate that cannot be sustained. In the South, only one tract in seven is being replanted after harvest. Most timber in the South is privately owned and held in small tracts. In Washington and Oregon, by contrast, nearly all timber that is cut is replanted because most forest land in these states is owned by the government or large companies.

Aluminum Plants May Close Says BPA

Although the aluminum industry appears to have been helped recently by the declining value of the dollar, a report released by the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) predicts three of the Northwest's aluminium smelters could close this year and another two are likely to close unless the industry gets lower electric power rates. Without rate relief, BPA expects the Kaiser plant in Mead, Washington and a plant in Montana to close. In addition, the Martin Marietta smelter in The Dalles, Oregon would not reopen given current electrical rates. The BPA report also said that the Alcoa plant in Vancouver and the Reynolds Metals Company smelter in Troutdale, Oregon are likely to close unless lower-cost electricity becomes available.

BPA is now considering new rate alternatives to assist the industry. The option most favored by industry is a variable pricing plan that ties the cost of electricity to the price of aluminum.

Troubles Continue In Shipbuilding

Marine Power and Equipment Company and related firms filed for bankruptcy in February becoming the state's second major shipyard in bankruptcy. Reorganization plans for Tacoma Boatbuilding Company were upset in February when the Navy rejected the firm's request for additional funds to complete four submarine tracker ships. Following the Navy's decision, Tacoma Boat laid off 280 craftsmen and 60 administrative employees who were working on the project. Press reports say the Company grossly underestimated the cost of building the ships.

NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the nonmanufacturing industries, employment in retail trade fell 13,000 between December and January, but the drop was expected following the end of the holiday sales period. The largest reductions were at department, apparel, and other stores selling holiday gifts. Building material stores cut back seasonally, and lower employment was also reported by gasoline service stations and restaurants because of less tourist business.

Usual Layoffs Follow Holidays

24-Hour Stores Result in More Jobs

Despite the losses in January, retail trade payrolls were up 12,900 over the year. Nearly all segments of the industry shared in the gain, but food stores accounted for approximately 40 percent of the increase. The growing trend of keeping stores open more hours per day was a factor in the job expansion.

Construction Down Seasonally But Up Over The Year

Construction employment dropped 4,900 in January as weather conditions postponed some projects; while new projects, as usual, were being held up until spring. Over the year, however, construction in employment rose 4,200. Further growth is likely as expanding employment, low inflation, and stable or falling mortgage rates

encourage home building. The state's expanding economy and low interest rates should support growth in commercial building as well.

Fewer Service Jobs In January

Employment in the service group (hotels, business and medical services, amusement places, etc.) fell 2,700 in January but remained sharply up over the year. Approximately 900 of the loss from December was at firms which provide temporary workers to other businesses. Some of these temporary workers in December were employed in holiday-related work and they were no longer needed in January. Seasonal losses were noted at hotels-motels and in agricultural services (lawn and garden, crop preparation). Membership organizations also cut back with holiday activities at an end. Higher employment, however, was reported in amusements because of more activity at ski resorts.

Government Payrolls Lower

Civilian government payrolls fell 1,600 in January as reductions in outdoor work (forests, street repair, right-of-way maintenance, etc.) outweighed the hiring of temporary staff workers for the beginning of a new legislative session in Olympia. Over the year, government employment was up 6,300, or by 1.9 percent. Compared with the increase in total wage and salary employment of 3.6 percent, growth in government was restrained, reflecting limited tax revenue.

Everett Navy Base Still On

The Navy is sticking to its timetable and expects to dock the aircraft carrier U.S.S. Nimitz in Everett in December 1988. According to a Navy Spokesman, Gramm-Rudman deficit cutting does not yet threaten to stop the building of the proposed Everett Navy base. Defense budget cuts, however, could force the Navy to stretch the construction of the base out over more years.

NATIONAL CONTEXT

Economists Optimistic

A survey of 300 members of the National Association of Business Economists found that 88 percent of them believe that the current recovery will last into 1987 or beyond. A survey one year ago found that one-half believed that a recession would begin this year. The major reason for the current optimism is the sharp drop in oil prices, which the economists believe will boost economic growth while keeping inflation low.

Currently only 12 percent of the economists polled believe a recession is likely this year. Another 37 percent believe the recovery which began in late 1982 will last into 1988 or later. In December, a survey found only 15 percent expected the recovery to last until 1988.

Leading Indicators Drop

The Index of Leading Economic Indicators fell 0.6 percent in January. The drop followed a rise of 1.5 percent in December and was the first decline since April 1985. Many economists played down the significance of the January decline because the effect of the recent sharp decline in oil prices was not directly reflected in the index. Many analysts are now boosting their forecasts because they believe lower oil bills will allow business and consumers to spend more money on other items, thereby pushing up economic activity. In addition, some economists believe the decline in the index this January was just a correction following the strong upturn in the index in December.

The major reason for the drop in January was a reduction in the value of contracts and orders for plant and equipment. That drop, however, followed a large gain in orders for jet airliners in December. Other leading indicators contributing to the decline in the index in January included reductions in consumer and business borrowing, net business formations, the money supply and the average workweek. Indicators pointing to further economic growth included an increase in manufacturers' orders, a drop in unemployment insurance claims, and increases in building permits, stock prices and sensitive material prices.

Industrial Production Up In January

U.S. industrial production rose 0.3 percent in January, the third consecutive month the index has improved. January's gain, however, was below the 0.7 percent increase in December and 0.8 percent gain in November. The index, at 126.7 percent (1977=100), remained below its September 1985 high of 129.2 percent. The U.S. trade deficit last year substantially reduced factory production.

Budget Deficit On Decline

The federal government's budget deficit is apparently beginning to decline even without the benefit of the Gramm-Rudman law. Many analysts believe the deficit will fall $20 billion a year without further action by Congress and even more as Congress attempts to meet the deficit ceilings established by Gramm-Rudman. According to analysts, the decline is mainly the result of an expanding economy, lower interest rates, and cuts in future military spending made by Congress last year. The lower deficits should help reduce interest rates, lower the value to the dollar relative to foreign currencies and, thus, reduce the trade deficit.

OUTLOOK

Economic Outlook Bright

The outlook for the state and national economy for 1986 is as bullish as the stock market, which moved to record high levels in late February and early March. But that is not surprising since stock prices are one of the most reliable indicators of future business activity. Major

factors which will fuel the economic expansion in 1986 and perhaps beyond are declining interest rates, lower oil prices, and a drop in the value of the dollar relative to foreign currencies.

Mortgage Rates Lowest Since 1979

Lower interest rates will help boost new home sales and other major puchases as well as encourage business expansion and investment. The rate on 30-year conventional home mortgages in January fell to 10.77 percent, the lowest since 1979 and sharply down from the 12.93 rate one year before. Besides encouraging new home sales, the drop will allow home owners to refinance old mortgages at lower rates which will increase purchasing power since refinancing will lower their monthly mortgage payments.

Gasoline Below $1 A Gallon

The sharp decline in crude oil prices is already showing up in the cost of refined products. Retail gasoline prices have dropped below $1 a gallon in many areas and will undoubtedly go lower. The tourist industry will be a major beneficiary of lower gasoline prices. But with a smaller percentage of their incomes going for transportation costs, consumers will have more money to spend on other goods and services as well. The result will be an overall boost in the economy and in employment. The prices of other petroleum products such as heating oil, oil burned for the generation of electricity, and diesel and aviation fuel are declining too and will give the economy a further lift.

According to Stanford's Center for Economic Policy Research, the recent drop in oil prices, from $29 to $13.50 a barrel, will reduce inflation two percentage points, reduce unemployment one percentage point, and reduce the federal deficit $25 billion and the trade deficit by $15 billion. In addition, the lower oil prices are expected to boost the Gross National Product by three percent (adjusted for inflation) over the next two years.

The falling value of the dollar is not expected to significantly reduce imports and increase exports until later this year, but there has already been some signs of a turnaround. Lower imports and higher exports, of course, would boost manufacturing employment in the United States. Since reaching its peak in February 1985, the dollar's value in relation to the currencies of ten major industrial countries has declined 20 percent. However, the value of the dollar is still well above 1980 levels. Nonetheless, recent price increases on imports are an omen of the turnaround which will result as imports become more costly and the price of American goods in foreign markets falls. An improvement has already occurred in some industries. A spokesman for the Aluminum Company of America said that U.S. aluminum

imports were down four percent and exports were up 23 percent last year. The Pacific Northwest pulp and paper industry reported an expansion in demand because of the rising cost of foreign pulp and paper. Eventually the benefits of the decline in the dollar's value will spread to other industries as well.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

(All Items, Urban Consumers, 1967=100)

	INDEXES			PERCENT CHANGE Year Ending	
	Jan. 1986	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1985	Jan. 1986	Dec. 1985
U.S. City Average	328.4	327.4	316.1	+3.9	+3.8
Seattle-Everett	327.0	N/A	319.5	+2.3	N/A

ESTIMATES REVISED

Resident civilian labor force, employment, and unemployment estimates for 1985 have been adjusted to 1985 average annual data from that portion of the national Current Population Survey conducted in this state. Estimates for 1979-1984 have also been revised. Tables containing the revised data and estimates for prior years are included in this report.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates for 1983, 1984 and 1985 have also been revised. Current nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates prepared by the Employment Security Department are based upon monthly reports received from approximately 5,600 cooperating establishments. While estimates prepared from these reports are timely, they lack the accuracy of our revised estimates. The revised estimates are based upon more complete data contained in tax returns received at later dates from establishments covered by the Washington State Employment Security Act and from reports on federal civilian employment. Reports on covered and federal civilian employment provide almost complete counts of nonagricultural wage and salary employment. The major exceptions to covered employment are railroad employment, employment in religious organizations, and at private, primary and secondary educational institutions. Most corporate officers are also excluded. Noncovered employment is estimated from a variety of sources -- special surveys, relationships between covered and noncovered employment in the Current Population Survey, reports from individual employers, etc.

Each year estimates are updated to conform with the latest tax return data and the best available information on noncovered wage and salary employment. The 1983 and 1984 estimates are based on tax return data for the entire year, while those for 1985 are based on tax data through March 1985. Tables containing the revised 1983, 1984 and 1985 nonagricultural wage and salary estimates are included in this report.

Wage Analysis Unit Moves to New Location

The Wage Analysis Unit of the Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch is moving from its present Seattle location to Lacey, Washington on April 14, 1986. After that date wage information requests should be sent to the following address:

Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis
Wage Analysis Unit
M/S KG-11
Olympia, Washington 98504-5311

The new telephone number will be:

(206) 438-4809

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, PLACE OF WORK 1/
(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Jan. 1986 (Prel.)	Dec. 1985 (Rev.)	Jan. 1985 (Rev)	Dec. 1984 (Rev)	Numerical Change Dec. 85 to Jan. 86	Numerical Change Jan. 85 to Jan. 86
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY..	1,707.1	1,735.8	1,648.1	1,678.5	-28.7	+59.0
TOTAL MANUFACTURING.....	292.8	294.8	284.5	286.9	-2.0	+8.3
Durable Goods.....	206.0	206.6	198.3	199.7	-0.6	+7.7
Lumber & Wood Products.....	35.8	36.4	36.1 3/	37.9	-0.6	-0.3
Furniture & Fixtures.....	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.6	-0.1	+0.1
Stone Clay & Glass Prod....	6.0	6.3	5.9	6.3	-0.3	+0.1
Primary Metal Industries...	12.5	12.5	13.2	13.2	0.0	-0.7
Aluminum Prod. & Proc.....	8.4	8.4	8.8	8.9	0.0	-0.4
Fabricated Metal Prod.....	9.4	9.6	9.3	9.7	-0.2	+0.1
Machinery.....	30.2	30.3	29.1	28.4	-0.1	+1.1
Machinery exc. Elec.....	18.0	18.0	16.4	15.6	0.0	+1.6
Electrical & Electronic...	12.2	12.3	12.7	12.8	-0.1	-0.5
Transportation Equipment...	93.6	92.8	85.9	85.4	+0.8	+7.7
Aerospace.....	80.7	79.9	72.0	71.4	+0.8	+8.7
Other Transp. Equip.....	12.9	12.9	13.9	14.0	0.0	-1.0
Instruments & Rel. Prod....	10.5	10.6	10.6	10.5	-0.1	-0.1
Misc. Manufacturing Ind....	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.7	0.0	-0.3
Nondurable Goods.....	86.8	88.2	86.2	87.2	-1.4	+0.6
Food & Kindred Products	27.9	28.9	28.0	28.8	-1.0	-0.1
Canned & Preserved Foods..	9.1	9.5	8.9	9.4	-0.4	+0.2
Apparel & Other Tex. Prod..	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.8	-0.1	-0.2
Paper & Allied Products....	16.2	16.2	16.4	16.2	0.0	-0.2
Printing & Publishing.....	17.4	17.7	17.3	17.3	-0.3	+0.1
Chemical & Allied Prod.....	11.6	11.7	10.7	10.7	-0.1	+0.9
Other Nondurable Goods 2/..	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.4	+0.1	+0.1
MINING & QUARRYING.....	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.6	0.0	+0.4
CONSTRUCTION.....	73.6	78.5	69.4	75.6	-4.9	+4.2
TRANS. & PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	92.8	95.2	89.3	92.1	-2.4	+3.5
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE.....	421.9	437.0	407.7	423.9	-15.1	+14.2
Wholesale Trade.....	103.8	105.9	102.5	105.1	-2.1	+1.3
Retail Trade.....	318.1	331.1	305.2	318.8	-13.0	+12.9
FIN. INS. & REAL ESTATE.....	100.8	100.8	96.5	96.5	0.0	+4.3
SERVICES.....	376.1	378.8	358.3	359.9	-2.7	+17.8
GOVERNMENT.....	346.3	347.9	340.0	341.0	-1.6	+6.3
Federal.....	68.8	69.2	68.4	69.3	-0.4	+0.4
State & Local.....	277.5	278.7	271.6	271.7	-1.2	+5.9
Education.....	150.9	150.7	149.1	148.5	+0.2	+1.8
(WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES).....	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1

1/ Excludes proprieters, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during pay period including the 12th of the month.

2/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastic products, petroleum refining and related products, and leather products.

3/ Excludes workers involved in labor-management disputes.

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

Date: February 28, 1986
Benchmark: 1985

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	January 1986 Preliminary 1/				December 1985 Revised				January 1985 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State Total	2,079,400	1,896,000	183,400	8.8	2,115,400	1,939,200	176,200	8.3	2,046,000	1,832,400	213,600	10.4
Bellingham MSA	53,100	47,800	5,300	10.0	52,900	48,100	4,800	9.1	52,200	45,800	6,400	12.3
Bremerton MSA	69,100	65,000	4,100	5.9	70,300	66,300	4,000	5.7	67,500	62,700	4,800	7.1
Olympia MSA	66,700	61,600	5,100	7.6	67,600	62,400	5,200	7.7	65,600	59,500	6,100	9.3
Seattle PMSA	919,400	859,900	59,500	6.5	935,200	875,700	59,500	6.4	892,500	819,300	73,200	8.2
King County 4/	717,100	672,800	44,300	6.2	729,800	685,200	44,600	6.1	695,400	641,100	54,300	7.8
Snohomish County 4/	202,200	187,100	15,100	7.5	205,400	190,500	14,900	7.3	197,100	178,200	18,900	9.6
Spokane MSA	158,000	143,500	14,500	9.2	161,100	147,200	13,900	8.6	157,600	141,700	15,900	10.1
Tacoma PMSA	222,200	205,200	17,000	7.7	226,900	209,900	17,000	7.5	216,500	196,400	20,100	9.3
Tri-Cities MSA 2/	65,500	58,300	7,200	11.0	66,200	59,000	7,200	10.9	65,100	55,700	9,400	14.4
Benton County 4/	49,200	44,000	5,200	10.6	49,800	44,600	5,200	10.4	48,500	42,000	6,500	13.4
Franklin County 4/	16,300	14,300	2,000	12.3	16,500	14,500	2,000	12.1	16,500	13,600	2,900	17.6
Vancouver PMSA	98,200	89,000	9,200	9.4	101,100	92,400	8,700	8.6	97,700	88,500	9,200	9.4
Yakima MSA	78,700	63,900	14,800	18.8	79,900	67,200	12,700	15.9	78,600	65,300	13,300	16.9
Adams	6,320	5,290	1,030	16.3	6,310	5,370	940	14.9	6,320	5,220	1,100	17.4
Asotin	8,220	7,400	820	10.0	8,230	7,360	870	10.6	7,700	6,740	960	12.5
Clallam	20,620	18,030	2,590	12.6	21,120	18,480	2,640	12.5	21,420	17,860	3,560	16.6
Columbia	1,750	1,270	480	27.4	1,660	1,270	390	23.5	1,740	1,300	440	25.3
Cowlitz	33,960	29,290	4,670	13.8	34,170	29,650	4,520	13.2	34,360	29,930	4,430	12.9
Ferry	2,470	2,070	400	16.2	2,510	2,160	350	13.9	2,500	2,060	440	17.6
Garfield	1,080	940	140	13.0	1,090	950	140	12.8	1,090	960	130	11.9
Grant	22,360	19,330	3,030	13.6	22,350	19,600	2,750	12.3	22,180	18,710	3,470	15.6
Grays Harbor	23,590	20,160	3,430	14.5	24,100	20,810	3,290	13.7	24,990	19,900	5,090	20.4
Island	15,460	14,310	1,150	7.4	15,900	14,840	1,060	6.7	15,980	14,450	1,530	9.6
Jefferson	6,420	5,780	640	10.0	6,760	6,160	600	8.9	6,520	5,640	880	13.5
Kittitas	11,320	9,790	1,530	13.5	11,420	10,050	1,370	12.0	11,360	9,640	1,720	15.1
Klickitat	8,630	6,820	1,810	21.0	8,410	6,960	1,450	17.2	7,760	6,170	1,590	20.5
Lewis	23,680	20,620	3,060	12.9	24,380	21,120	3,260	13.4	23,540	19,310	4,230	18.0
Lincoln	4,090	3,760	330	8.1	4,100	3,780	320	7.8	4,100	3,780	320	7.8
Mason	11,980	10,680	1,300	10.9	12,650	11,560	1,090	8.6	12,050	10,430	1,620	13.4
Okanogan	12,880	10,390	2,490	19.3	13,100	10,760	2,340	17.9	13,820	10,700	3,120	22.6
Pacific	6,930	5,960	970	14.0	7,110	6,200	910	12.8	7,110	5,460	1,650	23.2
Pend Oreille	3,560	2,910	650	18.3	3,660	3,060	600	16.4	3,950	3,310	640	16.2
San Juan	4,250	3,820	430	10.1	4,510	4,140	370	8.2	3,870	3,430	440	11.4
Skagit	28,170	23,820	4,350	15.4	28,970	25,050	3,920	13.5	30,120	24,350	5,770	19.2
Skamania	2,490	1,700	790	31.7	2,390	1,820	570	23.8	2,470	1,600	870	35.2
Stevens	11,000	9,140	1,860	16.9	11,010	9,380	1,630	14.8	11,370	9,410	1,960	17.2
Wahkiakum	1,180	940	240	20.3	1,250	970	280	22.4	1,430	1,150	280	19.6
Walla Walla	23,650	20,500	3,150	13.3	23,600	20,930	2,670	11.3	23,020	19,960	3,060	13.3
Wenatchee Labor Area 3/	35,590	30,730	4,860	13.7	36,030	31,840	4,190	11.6	34,580	29,420	5,160	14.9
Chelan County 4/	24,880	20,670	4,210	16.9	24,970	21,420	3,550	14.2	23,690	19,790	3,900	16.5
Douglas County 4/	10,710	10,060	650	6.1	11,060	10,420	640	5.8	10,890	9,630	1,260	11.6
Whitman	17,030	16,360	670	3.9	17,280	16,620	660	3.8	17,280	16,520	760	4.4

1/ Estimates provided here are for use as an economic time-series. Official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates, which must be used for Federal program purposes, are available upon request.
2/ The Tri-Cities MSA encompasses Benton and Franklin Counties.
3/ The Wenatchee Labor Area encompasses Chelan and Douglas counties.
4/ Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.
NOTE: Detail may not add due to rounding.

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

WASHINGTON STATE LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES FOR FEDERAL PROGRAM PURPOSES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

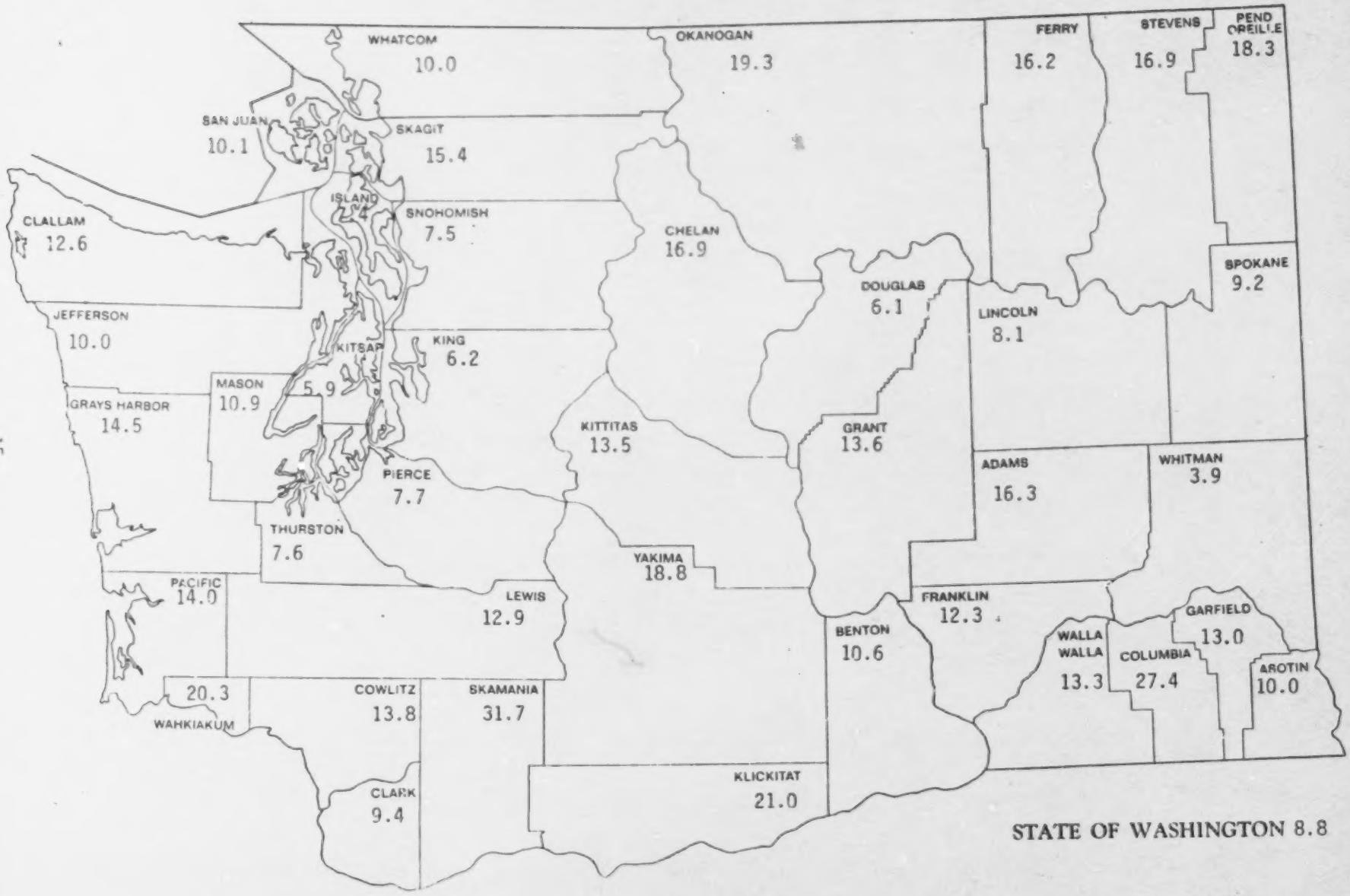
February 28, 1986
Benchmark 1985

	January 1986 Preliminary 1/				December 1985 Revised 1/			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State Total	2,083,700	1,901,500	182,200	8.7	2,115,400	1,939,200	176,200	8.3
Bellingham MSA	53,200	48,000	5,200	9.8	52,900	48,100	4,800	9.1
Bremerton MSA	69,200	65,200	4,000	5.8	70,300	66,300	4,000	5.7
Olympia MSA	66,800	61,800	5,000	7.5	67,600	62,400	5,200	7.7
Seattle PMSA	921,500	862,400	59,100	6.4	935,200	875,700	59,500	6.4
King County 4/	718,800	674,800	44,000	6.1	729,800	685,200	44,600	6.1
Snohomish County 4/	202,600	187,600	15,000	7.4	205,400	190,500	14,900	7.3
Spokane MSA	158,300	143,900	14,400	9.1	161,100	147,200	13,900	8.6
Tacoma PMSA	222,700	205,800	16,900	7.6	226,900	209,900	17,000	7.5
Tri-Cities MSA 2/	65,600	58,400	7,200	11.0	66,200	59,000	7,200	10.9
Benton Conty 4/	49,300	44,100	5,200	10.5	49,800	44,600	5,200	10.4
Franklin County 4/	16,300	14,300	2,000	12.3	16,500	14,500	2,000	12.1
Vancouver PMSA	98,300	89,200	9,100	9.3	101,100	92,400	8,700	8.6
Yakima MSA	78,800	64,100	14,700	18.7	79,900	67,200	12,700	15.9
Adams	6,320	5,300	1,020	16.1	6,310	5,370	940	14.9
Asotin	8,230	7,420	810	9.8	8,230	7,360	870	10.6
Clallam	20,660	18,080	2,580	12.5	21,120	18,480	2,640	12.5
Columbia	1,750	1,280	470	26.9	1,660	1,270	390	23.5
Cowlitz	34,010	29,370	4,640	13.6	34,170	29,650	4,520	13.2
Ferry	2,480	2,080	400	16.1	2,510	2,160	350	13.9
Garfield	1,080	940	140	13.0	1,090	950	140	12.8
Grant	22,400	19,390	3,010	13.4	22,350	19,600	2,750	12.3
Grays Harbor	23,620	20,220	3,400	14.4	24,100	20,810	3,290	13.7
Island	15,490	14,350	1,140	7.4	15,900	14,840	1,060	6.7
Jefferson	6,420	5,790	630	9.8	6,760	6,160	600	8.9
Kittitas	11,340	9,820	1,520	13.4	11,420	10,050	1,370	12.0
Klickitat	8,640	6,840	1,800	20.8	8,410	6,960	1,450	17.2
Lewis	23,720	20,680	3,040	12.8	24,380	21,120	3,260	13.4
Lincoln	4,100	3,770	330	8.0	4,100	3,780	320	7.8
Mason	12,000	10,710	1,290	10.8	12,650	11,560	1,090	8.6
Okanogan	12,900	10,420	2,480	19.2	13,100	10,760	2,340	17.9
Pacific	6,940	5,980	960	13.8	7,110	6,200	910	12.8
Pend Oreille	3,570	2,920	650	18.2	3,660	3,060	600	16.4
San Juan	4,260	3,830	430	10.1	4,510	4,140	370	8.2
Skagit	28,200	23,880	4,320	15.3	28,970	25,050	3,920	13.5
Skamania	2,480	1,700	780	31.5	2,390	1,820	570	23.8
Stevens	11,020	9,170	1,850	16.8	11,010	9,380	1,630	14.8
Wahkiakum	1,180	940	240	20.3	1,250	970	280	22.4
Walla Walla	23,690	20,560	3,130	13.2	23,600	20,930	2,670	11.3
Wenatchee Labor Area 3/	35,650	30,820	4,830	13.5	36,030	31,840	4,190	11.6
Chelan County 4/	24,910	20,730	4,180	16.8	24,970	21,420	3,550	14.2
Douglas County 4/	10,730	10,090	640	6.0	11,060	10,420	640	5.8
Whitman	17,080	16,410	670	3.9	17,280	16,620	660	3.8

1/ Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. Data are not comparable with estimates made in previous years.
2/ The Tri-Cities MSA encompasses Benton and Franklin counties.
3/ The Wenatchee Labor Area encompasses Chelan and Douglas counties.
4/ Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.

Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

JANUARY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES



STATE OF WASHINGTON 8.8

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

	JAN. 1986 Prod. or Nonsup. Workers	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
		JAN 1986	DEC 1985	JAN 1985	JAN 1986	DEC 1985	JAN 1985	JAN 1986	DEC 1985	JAN 1985
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES *	176,500	$458.60	$473.21	$445.39	38.7	39.9	38.1	$11.85	$11.86	$11.69
SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Lumber & wood products.....	31,700	436.36	445.79	424.54	37.2	38.2	35.3	11.73	11.67	11.46
Primary metal industries.....	9,700	538.95	548.27	531.22	41.8	42.7	38.3	12.95	12.84	13.87
Fabricated metal products.....	7,800	428.27	457.73	450.74	37.9	40.4	39.4	11.30	11.33	11.44
Machinery.....	17,700	367.10	392.20	351.30	38.4	40.4	37.5	9.56	9.71	9.37
Food & kindred products.....	20,900	353.70	372.24	362.63	36.1	38.1	37.5	9.80	9.77	9.67
Chemicals & allied products...	5,200	598.94	598.73	559.15	42.8	40.6	42.2	14.07	14.55	13.25
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction.....	54,500	568.76	597.63	577.86	35.9	36.8	35.3	15.62	16.24	16.37
Wholesale and retail trade.... (excludes eating & drinking places)	266,400	307.66	327.48	307.10	32.8	35.1	33.6	9.38	9.33	9.14

* Average hourly earnings for all manufacturing production workers reported in this table do not fully reflect the official U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics definition of "wages". While these data still constitute a valid economic indicator series, they should not be be used at this time for the negotiation of contracts whose monetary provisions may depend upon official U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics hourly earnings data.

Resident Civilian Labor Force and Employment in Washington State, 1970-1985 1/
(In Thousands)

	Annual Average 2/	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1985													
Civilian Labor Force	2,105.0	2,046.0	2,044.3	2,063.7	2,093.5	2,123.3	2,145.2	2,110.0	2,118.8	2,125.1	2,150.6	2,112.2	2,115.4
Total employment*	1,933.0	1,832.4	1,840.4	1,879.9	1,919.9	1,960.0	1,982.9	1,946.6	1,968.0	1,980.5	1,998.1	1,948.2	1,939.2
Total unemployment*	171.0	213.6	203.9	183.8	173.6	163.3	162.3	163.4	150.8	144.6	152.5	164.0	176.2
Percent of Labor Force	8.1	10.4	10.0	8.9	8.3	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.1	6.8	7.1	7.8	8.3
1984													
Civilian Labor Force	2,054.0	2,025.8	2,024.7	2,031.4	2,045.4	2,062.2	2,092.0	2,061.4	2,054.2	2,060.2	2,079.0	2,051.1	2,048.5
Total employment*	1,859.0	1,790.2	1,804.6	1,825.3	1,845.4	1,871.3	1,903.4	1,872.4	1,874.2	1,892.4	1,903.9	1,867.9	1,856.9
Total unemployment*	194.0	235.6	220.1	206.1	200.0	190.9	188.6	189.0	180.0	167.8	175.1	183.2	191.6
Percent of Labor Force	9.5	11.6	10.9	10.1	9.8	9.3	9.0	9.2	8.8	8.1	8.4	8.9	9.4
1983													
Civilian Labor Force	2,068.0	2,010.6	2,017.0	2,050.4	2,064.6	2,079.9	2,128.1	2,084.0	2,086.1	2,092.4	2,092.3	2,065.7	2,056.8
Total employment*	1,838.0	1,731.0	1,744.4	1,782.9	1,820.1	1,846.9	1,903.9	1,862.3	1,869.9	1,899.6	1,895.8	1,856.4	1,842.8
Total unemployment*	231.0	279.6	272.6	267.5	244.5	233.0	224.2	221.7	216.2	192.8	196.5	209.3	214.0
Percent of Labor Force	11.2	13.9	13.5	13.0	11.8	11.2	10.5	10.6	10.4	9.2	9.4	10.1	10.4
1982													
Civilian Labor Force	2,024.0	1,971.6	1,983.2	2,006.4	2,022.5	2,039.5	2,070.3	2,039.8	2,030.7	2,041.9	2,037.8	2,019.9	2,024.5
Total employment*	1,779.0	1,724.6	1,734.0	1,762.8	1,781.8	1,795.5	1,826.9	1,795.8	1,790.4	1,811.4	1,797.4	1,766.1	1,761.4
Total unemployment*	245.0	247.0	249.2	243.6	240.7	244.0	243.4	244.0	240.3	230.5	240.4	253.8	263.1
Percent of Labor Force	12.1	12.5	12.6	12.1	11.9	12.0	11.8	12.0	11.8	11.3	11.8	12.6	13.0
1981													
Civilian Labor Force	1,996.0	1,965.9	1,972.6	1,984.9	1,992.2	1,998.6	2,037.3	2,004.8	1,996.6	2,009.6	2,011.1	1,983.4	1,994.8
Total employment*	1,806.0	1,777.3	1,780.8	1,797.9	1,810.4	1,822.2	1,851.9	1,818.5	1,813.1	1,834.1	1,822.7	1,777.7	1,765.4
Total unemployment*	190.0	188.6	191.8	187.0	181.8	176.4	185.4	186.3	183.5	175.5	188.4	205.7	229.4
Percent of Labor Force	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.4	9.1	8.8	9.1	9.3	9.2	8.7	9.4	10.4	11.5
1980													
Civilian Labor Force	1,985.0	1,929.4	1,940.1	1,964.8	1,980.3	1,999.4	2,032.6	1,995.4	1,982.1	2,002.8	2,003.6	1,983.8	1,993.8
Total employment*	1,828.0	1,763.1	1,789.6	1,818.8	1,830.2	1,851.4	1,869.9	1,834.8	1,833.3	1,855.2	1,849.9	1,821.6	1,818.2
Total unemployment*	156.0	166.3	150.5	146.0	150.1	148.0	162.7	160.6	148.8	147.6	153.7	162.2	175.6
Percent of Labor Force	7.9	8.6	7.8	7.4	7.6	7.4	8.0	8.0	7.5	7.4	7.7	8.2	8.8
1979													
Civilian Labor Force	1,937.0	1,840.5	1,854.4	1,886.4	1,909.9	1,943.8	2,005.4	1,972.9	1,965.2	1,993.4	1,974.6	1,942.6	1,954.9
Total employment*	1,806.0	1,688.5	1,712.1	1,752.1	1,782.1	1,823.5	1,875.6	1,843.5	1,845.6	1,876.5	1,853.2	1,813.8	1,805.5
Total unemployment*	131.0	152.0	142.3	134.3	127.8	120.3	129.8	129.4	119.6	116.9	121.4	128.8	149.4
Percent of Labor Force	6.8	8.3	7.7	7.1	6.7	6.2	6.5	6.6	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.6	7.6
1978													
Civilian Labor Force	1,808.0	1,707.8	1,723.5	1,757.8	1,779.2	1,814.5	1,862.8	1,831.7	1,829.6	1,846.5	1,845.6	1,840.0	1,857.1
Total employment*	1,684.0	1,556.6	1,582.2	1,624.3	1,655.5	1,694.8	1,737.8	1,715.2	1,715.7	1,736.7	1,739.2	1,722.3	1,727.7
Total unemployment*	124.0	151.2	141.3	133.5	123.7	119.7	125.0	116.5	113.9	109.8	106.4	117.7	129.4
Percent of Labor Force	6.9	8.9	8.2	7.6	7.0	6.6	6.7	6.4	6.2	5.9	5.8	6.4	7.0
1977													
Civilian Labor Force	1,691.0	1,607.0	1,625.1	1,647.3	1,666.7	1,687.1	1,733.9	1,725.1	1,729.0	1,731.5	1,730.7	1,706.9	1,713.5
Total employment*	1,544.0	1,446.0	1,457.8	1,481.3	1,511.9	1,536.6	1,581.7	1,570.7	1,581.0	1,599.0	1,603.4	1,577.0	1,581.5
Total unemployment*	148.0	161.0	167.3	166.0	154.8	150.5	152.2	154.4	148.0	132.5	127.3	129.9	132.0
Percent of Labor Force	8.8	10.0	10.3	10.1	9.3	8.9	8.8	8.9	8.6	7.7	7.4	7.6	7.7

Resident Civilian Labor Force and Employment in Washington State, 1970-1985 1/
(In Thousands)

	Annual Average 2/	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1976													
Civilian Labor Force	1,621.0	1,555.4	1,559.3	1,584.1	1,597.2	1,626.8	1,665.6	1,657.4	1,648.5	1,652.7	1,652.1	1,629.0	1,623.9
Total employment*	1,481.0	1,394.9	1,406.4	1,431.6	1,455.2	1,495.5	1,529.2	1,518.2	1,514.8	1,524.3	1,526.2	1,493.7	1,482.0
Total unemployment*	140.0	160.5	152.9	152.5	142.0	131.3	136.4	139.2	133.8	128.4	125.9	135.3	141.9
Percent of Labor Force	8.7	10.3	9.8	9.6	8.9	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.6	8.3	8.7
1975													
Civilian Labor Force	1,561.0	1,480.7	1,504.4	1,531.5	1,541.1	1,571.6	1,622.1	1,601.2	1,594.9	1,593.8	1,568.9	1,563.4	1,558.2
Total employment*	1,412.0	1,355.1	1,355.1	1,378.3	1,398.1	1,427.9	1,459.8	1,439.3	1,439.3	1,443.9	1,428.3	1,414.1	1,404.7
Total unemployment*	149.0	125.6	149.3	153.2	143.0	143.7	162.3	161.9	155.6	149.9	140.6	149.3	153.5
Percent of Labor Force	9.5	8.5	9.9	10.0	9.3	9.1	10.0	10.1	9.8	9.4	9.0	9.6	9.9
1974													
Civilian Labor Force	1,530.0	1,455.0	1,470.0	1,489.4	1,510.9	1,543.4	1,590.7	1,591.6	1,566.0	1,565.8	1,543.8	1,516.2	1,505.4
Total employment*	1,420.0	1,325.9	1,345.1	1,370.4	1,401.7	1,443.2	1,480.4	1,481.3	1,462.5	1,468.7	1,450.8	1,414.1	1,396.0
Total unemployment*	109.0	129.1	124.9	119.0	109.2	100.2	110.3	110.3	103.5	97.1	93.0	102.1	109.4
Percent of Labor Force	7.2	8.9	8.5	8.0	7.2	6.5	6.9	6.9	6.6	6.2	6.0	6.7	7.3
1973													
Civilian Labor Force	1,484.0	1,406.3	1,423.3	1,450.7	1,463.9	1,489.9	1,547.2	1,524.1	1,515.1	1,520.7	1,497.8	1,484.1	1,484.6
Total employment*	1,367.0	1,270.5	1,296.7	1,328.9	1,353.3	1,384.9	1,427.7	1,404.8	1,399.0	1,409.3	1,390.5	1,370.8	1,367.6
Total unemployment*	117.0	135.8	126.6	121.8	110.6	105.0	119.5	119.3	116.1	111.4	107.3	113.3	117.0
Percent of Labor Force	7.9	9.7	8.9	8.4	7.6	7.0	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.3	7.2	7.6	7.9
1972													
Civilian Labor Force	1,435.0	1,371.6	1,393.9	1,401.7	1,419.9	1,445.2	1,498.6	1,476.2	1,466.5	1,446.2	1,430.0	1,425.6	1,432.6
Total employment*	1,297.0	1,216.8	1,227.8	1,257.4	1,279.5	1,313.5	1,352.0	1,334.4	1,336.7	1,325.2	1,315.5	1,307.2	1,297.9
Total unemployment*	137.0	154.8	166.1	144.3	140.4	131.7	146.6	141.8	129.8	121.0	114.5	118.4	134.7
Percent of Labor Force	9.5	11.3	11.9	10.3	9.9	9.1	9.8	9.6	8.9	8.4	8.0	8.3	9.4
1971													
Civilian Labor Force	1,402.0	1,357.9	1,370.9	1,371.7	1,388.0	1,398.3	1,462.7	1,440.1	1,431.4	1,421.1	1,398.0	1,382.8	1,389.0
Total employment*	1,259.0	1,197.7	1,212.2	1,222.1	1,245.7	1,265.2	1,312.0	1,290.3	1,293.6	1,290.3	1,271.4	1,253.0	1,254.5
Total unemployment*	142.0	160.2	158.7	149.6	142.3	133.1	150.7	149.8	137.8	130.8	126.6	129.8	134.5
Percent of Labor Force	10.1	11.8	11.6	10.9	10.3	9.5	10.3	10.4	9.6	9.2	9.1	9.4	9.7
1970													
Civilian Labor Force	1,414.0	1,376.9	1,388.0	1,402.3	1,391.7	1,414.5	1,470.2	1,454.1	1,444.9	1,442.7	1,408.6	1,394.4	1,391.3
Total employment*	1,285.0	1,270.9	1,270.3	1,280.4	1,283.6	1,300.2	1,331.9	1,311.9	1,304.3	1,304.5	1,272.8	1,249.5	1,239.4
Total unemployment*	130.0	106.0	117.7	121.9	108.1	114.3	138.3	142.2	140.6	138.2	135.8	144.9	151.9
Percent of Labor Force	9.2	7.7	8.5	8.7	7.8	8.1	9.4	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.6	10.4	10.9

1/ Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Employment and Training Administration.

2/ Average annual data are from the Current Population Survey. Detail may not add due to rounding.

* Official CPS benchmark estimates

State of Washington
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

STATE OF WASHINGTON
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS BRANCH
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, 1985
(In Thousands) (Benchmark: March 1985)

1985
Preliminary

Industry	Annual 2/ Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOTAL	1,707.6	1,648.1	1,649.4	1,670.8	1,693.5	1,709.4	1,726.7	1,710.6	1,720.9	1,741.5	1,745.1	1,738.9	1,735.8
Manufacturing	294.1	284.5	285.9	289.5	290.7	292.5	294.0	295.9	299.7	302.2	301.8	297.1	294.8
Durable Goods	204.2	198.3	200.1	201.9	202.9	203.3	204.4	204.7	205.9	207.2	207.8	207.1	206.6
Lumber & Wood Products	37.9	36.1	36.4	36.7	37.3	38.2	39.2	39.2	39.3	39.1	38.8	37.6	36.4
Furniture & Fixtures	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	6.5	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.5	6.3
Primary Metals	12.8	13.2	13.0	13.0	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.9	12.5	12.5
Aluminum	8.6	8.8	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.4	8.4
Fabricated Metal Products	9.6	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.8	10.0	10.2	10.1	9.8	9.6
Machinery	29.2	29.1	29.7	29.7	29.4	28.6	28.7	28.5	28.6	28.8	29.1	29.7	30.3
Machinery (exc. electrical)	16.8	16.4	17.2	17.1	16.9 1/	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.3	16.5	17.0	17.6 1/	18.0
Electrical Equipment	12.4	12.7	12.5	12.6	12.5	12.4	12.5	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.1	12.1	12.3
Transportation Equipment	89.3	85.9	87.1	88.1	88.5	88.6	88.5	88.8	89.8	90.8	91.5	92.2	92.8
Aerospace	76.0	72.0	73.3	73.8	74.3	74.7	75.1	76.0	76.9	77.9	78.6	79.7	79.9
Other Transportation Equip.	13.4	13.9	13.8	14.3	14.2	13.9	13.4	12.8	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.5	12.9
Instruments & Related Prod.	10.8	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.8	11.0	11.0	11.0	10.7	10.7	10.6	10.6	10.6
Misc. Manufacturing Indus.	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3
Nondurable Goods	89.9	86.2	85.8	87.6	87.8	89.2	89.6	91.2	93.8	95.0	94.0	90.0	88.2
Food & Kindred Products	31.0	28.0	27.8	29.0	29.6	30.7	31.2	32.1	34.2 1/	35.2	34.2	30.7	28.9
Canned & Preserved Foods	11.6	8.9	8.8	9.6	10.6	11.1	11.5	12.4	14.1	16.3	14.6	11.3	9.5
Apparel & Allied Products	6.2	6.4	6.2	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.8	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.3	6.3
Paper & Allied Products	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.5	16.3	16.3	16.2 1/	16.5 1/	16.7	16.5	16.3	16.1	16.2
Printing & Publishing	17.5	17.3	17.2	17.4	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.5	17.4	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7
Chemicals & Allied Products	11.3	10.7	10.8	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.7	11.7
Other Nondurable Goods	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.4
Nonmanufacturing	1,413.5	1,363.6	1,363.5	1,381.3	1,402.8	1,416.9	1,432.7	1,414.7	1,421.2	1,439.3	1,443.3	1,441.8	1,441.0
Mining & Quarrying	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8
Construction	79.9	69.4	68.6	73.8	76.6	80.0	83.6	86.0	87.7	87.9	85.6	81.5	78.5
Transp., Comm., & Utilities	93.7	89.3	89.3	90.2	91.7 1/	93.1 1/	94.5 1/	96.0	96.5	97.2	96.0	95.2	95.2
Trade	421.6	407.7	401.8	406.5	412.9	418.7	425.9	425.7	427.9	432.4	428.5	433.8	437.0
Wholesale Trade	106.0	102.5	102.3	103.7	105.3	105.5	107.7	107.3	107.4	109.5	107.9	106.7	105.9
Retail Trade	315.6	305.2	299.5	302.8	307.6	313.2	318.2	318.4	320.5	322.9	320.6	327.1	331.1
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	99.2	96.5	96.6	97.3	98.2	98.9	99.8	100.4	100.7	100.5	100.6	100.6	100.8
Services & Miscellaneous	373.4	358.3	360.8	365.6	372.7	374.9	376.7	376.7	378.2	382.5	378.4	376.7	378.8
Health Services	116.9	114.6	114.5	115.2	115.6	116.3	117.3	117.6	118.0	118.4	118.3	118.3	118.3
Government	343.0	340.0	344.0	345.4	348.1	348.7	349.5	327.0	327.2	335.8 1/	351.3	351.1	347.9
Federal	69.9	68.4	68.5	68.2	70.2	70.2	70.8	71.6	71.6	70.8	70.1	69.7	69.2
State & Local	273.1	271.6	275.5	277.2	277.9	278.5	278.7	255.4	255.6	265.0 1/	281.2	281.4	278.7
Education	142.3	149.1	152.2	152.5	152.0	151.7	148.5	118.0	116.8	113.2 1/	151.0	152.4	150.7
Workers in Labor-Management Disputes	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.3	0.4	0.2	3.7	0.0	0.1	0.0

1/ Workers excluded because of involvement in labor-management disputes.
2/ Detail may not add due to rounding.

STATE OF WASHINGTON
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS BRANCH
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, 1984
(In Thousands) (Benchmark: March 1985)

1984 Revised

Industry	Annual 2/ Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOTAL	1,659.9	1,592.5	1,605.3	1,625.8	1,642.6	1,660.6	1,680.8	1,665.7	1,678.2	1,703.7	1,696.2	1,688.4	1,678.5
Manufacturing	288.1	275.0	279.2	282.1	284.6	287.4	290.3	290.9	295.4	297.6	295.4	291.9	286.9
Durable Goods	199.9	191.6	194.9	197.3	198.5	200.0	201.0	201.7	203.0	204.3	203.5	202.8	199.7
Lumber & Wood Products	41.3	39.6	40.8	41.4	41.9	42.6	43.0	42.9	42.2	42.3	41.3	39.7	37.9
Furniture & Fixtures	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	6.5	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.3
Primary Metals	13.4	13.2	13.5	13.6	13.6	13.5	13.3	13.4	13.3	13.4	13.2	13.2	13.2
Aluminum	8.8	8.6	8.9	9.0	9.0	8.8	8.5	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.9	8.9
Fabricated Metal Products	9.9	9.2	9.3	9.6	9.8	9.8	10.0	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.3	9.7
Machinery	28.3	27.1	27.8	28.2	28.3	28.6	28.3	28.4	28.6	28.7	28.5	28.5	28.4
Machinery (exc. electrical)	16.4	16.4	16.9	17.1	17.0	17.0	16.6	16.4	16.4	16.3	15.9	15.7	15.6
Electrical Equipment	11.8	10.7	10.9	11.1	11.3	11.6	11.7	12.0	12.2	12.4	12.6	12.8	12.8
Transportation Equipment	82.2	79.2	79.9	80.5	80.6	80.9	81.4	81.4	82.8	83.7	84.5	85.5	85.4
Aerospace	66.6	62.9	63.5	63.9	64.2	64.6	65.6	66.1	67.5	68.5	69.6	70.9	71.4
Other Transportation Equip.	15.6	16.3	16.4	16.6	16.4	16.3	15.8	15.3	15.3	15.2	14.9	14.6	14.0
Instruments & Related Prod.	10.2	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.5
Misc. Manufacturing Indus.	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.7
Nondurable Goods	88.2	83.4	84.3	84.8	86.1	87.4	89.3	89.2	92.4	93.3	91.9	89.1	87.2
Food & Kindred Products	30.8	27.6	28.6	28.6	29.5	30.4	31.5	31.4	33.9	35.0	33.8	30.8	28.8
Canned & Preserved Foods	11.0	8.1	9.1	9.1	10.1	10.9	11.6	11.2	13.2	14.6	13.8	11.2	9.4
Apparel & Allied Products	6.5	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.8
Paper & Allied Products	16.2	16.1	15.9	16.1	16.0	16.0	16.3	16.6	16.5	16.1 1/	15.9 1/	16.1	16.2
Printing & Publishing	16.9	16.4	16.4	16.6	16.7	16.8	17.0	16.8	17.0	17.0	17.2	17.3	17.3
Chemicals & Allied Products	10.5	10.2	10.2	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.3	10.4	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7
Other Nondurable Goods	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.0 1/	7.1 1/	7.2 1/	7.3 1/	7.4 1/	7.8	7.7	7.4	7.[illegible]	.4
Nonmanufacturing	1,371.8	1,317.5	1,326.1	1,343.7	1,358.0	1,373.2	1,390.5	1,374.8	1,382.8	1,406.1	1,400.8	1,396.5	1,391.6
Mining & Quarrying	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.6
Construction	79.6	68.9	70.8	74.8	76.4	79.0	83.6	85.1	88.2	87.4	84.9	80.4	75.6
Transp., Comm., & Utilities	91.2	87.6	87.8	88.8	89.6	90.8	92.3	92.8	93.5	94.0	92.7	92.2	92.1
Trade	411.6	394.5	392.0	397.5	403.2	408.2	415.7	419.5	420.2	423.9	419.1	421.2	423.9
Wholesale Trade	104.7	100.1	101.0	102.3	103.2	103.7	105.4	107.4	106.5	108.1	107.1	106.2	105.1
Retail Trade	306.9	294.4	291.0	295.2	300.0	304.5	310.3	312.1	313.7	315.8	312.0	315.0	318.8
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	95.7	93.4	93.5	94.2	95.0	95.7	96.6	96.9	97.3	97.0	96.3	96.2	96.5
Services & Miscellaneous	356.6	339.4	344.7	349.6	354.2	356.9	360.5	360.6	364.0	368.0	361.7	359.8	359.9
Health Services	112.8	110.1	110.3	111.3	111.9	112.3	113.8	113.7	114.2	114.1	114.0	114.0	114.0
Government	334.5	331.2	334.8	336.3	337.1	340.0	339.1	317.1	316.8	333.0	343.3	344.1	341.0
Federal	68.9	66.9	67.0	67.0	67.8	68.5	69.5	70.7	71.1	70.1	69.7	69.4	69.3
State & Local	265.6	264.3	267.8	269.3	269.3	271.5	269.6	246.4	245.7	262.9	273.6	274.7	271.7
Education	141.5	145.1	148.2	148.6	157.6	148.9	144.0	112.2	110.7	134.2	149.2	150.9	148.5
Workers in Labor-Management Disputes	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0

1/ Workers excluded because of involvement in labor-management disputes.
2/ Detail may not add due to rounding.

STATE OF WASHINGTON
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS BRANCH
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, 1983
(In Thousands)
(Benchmark: March 1985) 3/

1983
Revised

Industry	Annual 2/ Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOTAL	1,586.1	1,525.3	1,528.8	1,544.3	1,568.9	1,581.2	1,610.7	1,581.4	1,582.0	1,622.6	1,633.6	1,627.8	1,627.6
Manufacturing	278.4	271.8	270.5	272.1	275.6	277.0	281.0	281.2	280.9	283.9	285.5	282.5	278.6
Durable Goods	192.8	190.9	190.1	190.5	192.3	192.3	193.7	194.5	191.8	192.4	195.8	195.7	193.8
Lumber & Wood Products	42.2	36.6	38.0	38.7	40.5	42.2	43.8	45.1	45.8	45.6	44.7	43.3	41.9
Furniture & Fixtures	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.6
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	6.0	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.1
Primary Metals	12.6	11.8	11.7	12.0	12.3	12.5	12.7	13.0	13.0	13.2	13.0 3/	13.3	13.2
Aluminum	8.2	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.8	8.1	8.1	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.4 3/	8.7	8.7
Fabricated Metals	9.4	9.0	8.8	8.9	8.8 1/	8.9 1/	9.3	9.5 1/	9.9	10.0	10.0	9.7	9.4
Machinery	25.6	25.3	25.2	25.1	25.5 1/	25.1 1/	25.2 1/	25.2 1/	25.5	25.6	26.3	26.4	26.6
Machinery (exc. electrical)	15.3	14.8	14.8	14.9	15.2 1/	14.7 1/	14.9 1/	15.0 1/	15.3	15.4	16.0	16.0	16.2
Electrical Equipment	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.4
Transportation Equipment	80.2	87.0	85.2	84.1	83.1	81.3 1/	80.0	78.4	74.0 1/	74.1 1/	77.7	78.9	78.8
Aerospace	65.0	70.4	68.9	67.6	66.6	65.5	64.2	63.3	62.6	62.4	62.4	62.8	62.8
Other Transportation Equip.	15.3	16.6	16.3	16.5	16.5	15.8 1/	15.8	15.1	11.4 1/	11.7 1/	15.3	16.1	16.0
Instruments & Related Prod.	9.4	9.0	9.0	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.2	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7
Misc. Manufacturing Indus.	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.5
Nondurable Goods	85.6	80.9	80.4	81.6	83.3	84.7	87.3	86.7	89.1	91.5	89.7	86.8	84.8
Food & Kindred Products	31.1	28.0	27.8	28.6	30.0	30.9	33.0	31.5	33.7	35.4	34.1	31.1	29.0
Canned & Preserved Foods	10.8	8.9	8.5	8.7	9.9	10.3	12.4	11.0	12.9	14.2	13.6	10.8	8.9
Apparel & Allied Products	5.9	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.3
Paper & Allied Products	15.8	15.8	15.5	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.7	16.2	16.1	16.3	15.9	15.8	15.9
Printing & Publishing	16.0	15.7	15.7	15.9	16.0	16.1	15.9	15.8	15.9	16.1	16.4	16.4	16.5
Chemicals & Allied Products	10.1	9.6	9.6	9.8	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.3
Other Nondurable Goods	6.7	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.8
Nonmanufacturing	1,307.8	1,253.5	1,258.3	1,272.2	1,293.3	1,304.2	1,329.7	1,300.2	1,301.1	1,338.7	1,348.1	1,345.3	1,349.0
Mining & Quarrying	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.7
Construction	74.2	65.0	65.2	67.0	70.0	72.7	76.1	78.0	80.8 1/	82.0	81.6	77.2	75.1
Transp., Comm., & Utilities	87.9	84.5	84.5	84.8	86.8	87.2	89.0	90.2	85.5 1/	91.8 1/	90.9	90.0 3/	90.1 3/
Trade	393.9	375.0	372.6	376.7	384.8	390.1	398.8	397.5	401.1 1/	406.1	404.5	407.0	412.3
Wholesale Trade	100.5	94.2	94.9	96.4	98.4	98.7	102.0	101.4	102.7	105.3	105.0	103.7	103.3
Retail Trade	293.4	280.8	277.7	280.3	286.4	291.4	296.8	296.1	298.4 1/	300.8	299.5 3/	303.3 3/	309.0
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	92.3	89.2	89.6	90.2	91.5	92.0	93.0	93.3	93.7	94.1	93.4	93.4	93.7
Services & Miscellaneous	332.8	317.0	319.6	324.0	328.9	329.7	334.0	332.8	335.7	343.6	342.8	341.7	343.7
Government	324.0	320.4	324.4	327.0	328.7	329.8	336.1	305.6	301.3	318.2 1/	332.0	333.3	331.4
Federal	67.6	65.9	65.6	66.8	67.3	67.4	68.6	69.3	69.1	68.6	67.8	67.5	67.4
State & Local	256.4	254.5	258.8	260.2	261.4	262.4	267.5	236.3	232.2	249.6 1/	264.2	265.8	264.0
Education	135.7	138.4	142.4	142.6	142.5	142.7	142.1	109.4	106.8	126.6 1/	143.7	146.6	145.1
Workers in Labor-Management Disputes	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.4	0.3	0.9	9.5	5.1	0.8	1.1	0.3

1/ Workers excluded because of involvement in labor-management disputes.
2/ Detail may not add due to rounding.
3/ Revised in March 1985 due to additional corporate officers.